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THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY IN-CREASING.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 2, 1893,

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Manatoka Tribe, L. O. R. M., Odd-Fel-Monroe Lodge, Golden Shore, Gatewood's

Company "A." First Regiment, Armory. Richmond Lodge, International Association of Machinists, Eagle Hall. Enterprise Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall. Richmord Assembly, R. S. of G. F., Corcoran Hall.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

The new tariff bill has now been long enough before the country be critically examined by experts and for the exact nature of the changes that it makes in the existing tariff to be accurately understood. And now that it has been thoroughly an-Salyzed this all-important fact stands completely exposed. It is just as much a protective tariff bill as the existing law is. We do not refer, in making this statement, to the articles that are put upon the free list. We refer to the duties that are imposed upon imports. These duties protective of American manufactures agairst foreign importations. The duties imposed by the McKinley bill are undoubtedly lowered, and in many instances greatly lowered, but McKinley's duties were placed at a figure far above what was necessary to insure protection. All that the Wilson bill has done is to lop off the unnecessary protection, but it has left all that is necessary to secure effectual protection.

The New York Journal of Commerce. after making a full review of it, says: "As a rule, the existing duties leave such a wide margin of difference between the prices at which home goods can be profitably made and those at which like foreign articles can be imported, that the tariff goes far beyond all requirements for protective effect. The proposed new duties do not, for the most part, even approximately wipe out the surplusage duty. · · · Those who had hoped for a fundamentally non-protective tariff, find still a tariff more highly protective than that of any other country."

This is the conclusion reached by the most competent authority on the subject in the United States. Our readers may therefore accept it as a fact that all duties on foreign imports that come into compe tition with American manufactures are left at a protective point. This is certainly one of the most astonishing outcomes of a long and bitter contest that the world was ever treated to. The fable of the mountain and mouse bears hardly any

But whilst New England and the Atlantic sea-coast have had their way in framing our free-trade-protective-tariff bill, what has happened to us of the South? The southern States put the Democratic party into power, when it would have remained out of power to doomsday if it had looked for favors to New England. What has that party done for the South in return? Simply this. It has done all. that lay in its power to injure and cripple a great part of the South by the bill that its representatives have framed. The South wanted free imports, that she might buy all her supplies as cheaply as possible and that justice might be done all around. To get those free imports she was willing to give up the advantages that the principle of protection secured to her. But here comes the Democratic Committee on Ways and Means, retaining the duties on imports for the benefit of the New Englander, but putting coal, fron ore, su gar, on the free list, to the incalculable injury of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisians. We should like to know where the Democratic party of the country would be without these States? It owes its possession of power to them, and this is a pretty return to make them for the gift. We are for free and unrestricted trade But as burdens must be imposed upon

New England manufacturers can make us pay for their gobds what they please, while our own products are forced into full competition with the products of the rest of the world. Equality is equity; but this is the most unequal scheme that can

be devised. We urge the representatives from all the States we have named to vote against the Wilson bill in toto, unless coal, fron ore, and sugar are given the benefit of the same protection which has been given to the New England manufacturers. If we are to have protection as the rule of government, let it be a protection which applies equally to all; but not protection for the New Englander and free trade for ____

THE DISPATCH AND THE ELECTION LAWS.

The Dispatch preached considerably upon the unfairness of The Times in making general allegations against our election laws without specifying any cases in which it claimed that fraud had been committed. We referred the Dispatch to the case of Portsmouth, where, out of more than 3,000 voters, Cocke was given ony five votes; to that of Norfolk, where they voted one voter to every three-quarters of a minute-an impossible thing under a press-but when there was no press at all, and to the Second congressional district, which gave O'Ferrall 17,624 votes in a year when Democrats would turn out in no other part of the State, although in the contest between Cleveland and Blaine, when the country was roused from its very centre, it gave Cleveland only 14,419 votes. We asked the Dispatch what it had to say to these cases, whereupon it says:

"When The Times specifies the time and place of an election fraud, it does all that we asked it to do, and therefore we have no further controversy with it on And here the Dispatch proposes to leave

the matter. This irresistibly recalls a part of the dialogue between Bob Acres and Sir Lucius O'Trigger upon the duelling ground.

Sir Luc: "Pho Pho. You are little better than a coward, Mr. Acres."
Acres: "Mind, gentlemen, he calls me

a coward. Coward was the word now, by Sir Luc: "Well, sir?" Acres: "Look'ee, Sir Lucius, 'tisn't that

I mind the word coward; coward may be said in joke. But if you had called me a poltroon, odds, daggers, and balls-Sir Lucius: "Well, sir?" "I should have thought you a Acres: "I should very ill-bred man."

In answer to the cases which we have cited, the Dispatch, resorting to the "you're another" argument, says;

"As a full offset to these cases we cite Senate, of Knight vs. Bradley T. John many lawful voters as he was credited with at some voting precincts here made oath that they had voted for Knight. The new law cannot be charged with any thing worse than that."

Now, we do insist that when the Dispatch discusses matters of record, it shall stand by the record. In the Johnson and Knight contested-election case evidence of fraud was only taken regarding one precinct, First Jefferson. Only 118 persons swore they voted for Knight at that precinct, of whom 82 were negroes, of whom less than one-third could read their ballots, as they testified, and therefore they did not know whether they voted for him or not.

But there was, undoubtedly, fraud practiced at that precinct. What happened? One of the judges of the election was promptly indicted in the Hustings Court of this city for participating in the fraud, but, for want of proof, he was acquitted by the jury. But Judge Guigon knew, nevertheless, that he was a guilty man, and he immediately issued a rule against him to show cause why he should not be removed from his office of judge. His counsel, as we have already stated, applied to the Court of Appeals for a writ of prohibition against Judge Guigon upon the ground that as the man had been acquitted by a jury, it lay in the mouth of no man to say that he was gullty. But the Court of Appeals answered that the corporation judge was the guardian of the elections, and that he had the right to remove election officers whenever he thought them improper officers. Read the case for yourself, McDougall vs. Guigon, Judge, 27 Grattan 133. We have already referred to this case as containing the strongest argument that can be made why the elections should be under the control of the courts, and we thank the Dispatch for giving us this opportunity to press it upon the public again.

Will the Dispatch please inform us where we have lauded Judge Bond for being a rascal or condemned Chief-Justice Waite for being one? We have expressly declared that in our opinion Judge Bond was an honest and great judge. We have said that Judge Waite was of a socialistic turn of mind, but we never intimated a suspicion of his integrity. On the contrary, we think he was one of the purest judges that ever wore the ermine. We see nothing whatever in the case of either of these judges that is in opposition to our proposition that the judicial office would make a man an honest official in spite of

PARTNERS FOR COUNTY JUDGES.

It has been stated to us on authority that is perfectly satisfactory, that in some parts of the State it is thought permissible for a county judge to have a partner in the practice of the law who regularly takes cases before the county judge himself. Indeed, in one instance, a Commonwealth's attorney complains that the judge's partner defends every accused person who is tried before the judge, and that, in consequence, he is unable to secure any convictions in that court.

This is all wrong. It is entirely right that the county judges shall be allowed to practice law, because they cannot live on the salaries paid them by the State. It is entirely proper, also, that they should have partners. But it is not to be thought of that those partners shall defend persons before them accused of crime is too nearly the case of a man sitting in judgment in his own case.

This is a matter which should be taken up by the Legislature as soon as it meets.

How Fraud May b Worked, Dittor of The Times: The Dispatch asks for evidence in regard to frauds in elections. I will give the Dispatch an in-stance or two. In the election for mem-bers of the Legislature between the Dem-

to submit to having them so adjusted that said that this scheme was conceived and TO MAKE A KINGDOM. put in operation by some who not only stand high in the party, but in the church. In the recent primary in this city, men voted five and six times for the men who voted five and six times for the men who had employed them to work around the polls. I heard a gentleman who was an eye witness to the transaction, make this declaration in a public place: "I saw Mr.—vote six times, and if my friend had not been nominated I would have raised." not been nominated I would have raised

The Dispatch may ask how it is possible to do this kind of work and make the ballots in the box and the registration books talley. It is easily done. In the precinct where the above occurred, there are at least two hundred names on the are at least two hundred names on the books that ought to be crased. The judge and clerk know these names, and are working in the interest of a particular candidate. There is a third party on the outside. This third party does the votins and the judge tells the clerk how many names to check off to keen the book and es to check off to keep the book and box in accord. A most disgusting feature of the case above cited was that on the morning after the election the candidate who profited by the fraud presented the judge with an order for a \$5 hat, and was accepted. FULL HAND.

FOOT-BALL DISCUSSED AGAIN.

Rev. A. G. Brown, D. D., has Something to

Say About the Popular Game. Editor Times: I quote from the spicy letter of your Danville correspondent in yesterday's issue of The Times:

"The last day of Conference was a very interesting one in the matter of debates. The first subject discussed was foot-ball, brought up by resolutions offered by Rev. A. G. Brown, condemning the manner of playing foot-ball at the colleges as being brutal, demoralizing in influence, injurious to health, dangerous to limb of contestants, and that faculties of colleges, under the watchful care and patronage of the Methodist Church, he urged to do all n their power to put down foot-ball Some of the younger ministers, who have just left college, defended foot-ball, one going so far as to ridicule the resolutions o declare the Conference about to make a ridiculous spectacle of itself. He offered a substitute that a committee be appointed to draw up a set of rules to be known as 'Conference foot-ball rules,' and that students of Randolh-Macon and other colleges under the Church be required to play by them. Another substitute (Judge Kilby's), modifying the language of the original resolutions, and merely expressing lisapproval of the evil tendencies of footonil, was added. "party of the second part" begs

enve to reply: 1. The resolutions referred to were not against foot-bail per se, but against the "customary manner of playing" that same. They read as follows:

Resolved, 1st. That we regard the cusomary manner of playing the game o noralizing in influence, injurious to the cealth and dangerous to the limbs and lives of the contestants. 2d. That inter-collegiate gaming at foot-

ball should be forbidden by the college f our Church, because, in addition to the evils and dangers above named, it in volves a serious loss of time and money places the contestants in a way of per nicious temptation, and is a species o musement unbecoming in Christian peo

. Your correspondent says: "Some o 2. Your correspondent says: Some of the younger ministers, who have just left college, defended foot-ball." "Tis pity 'tis true." Yes, more the pity, that "younger ministers, who have just left college," should point the moral of so sad a fact. One of these "younger ministers, who have just left college," talk up the who have just left college," tells us that he went so far as to ridicule the resolutions of his seniors, and to declare that the Conference was about to make itself itsaiA lani Alasii 3. Exit. "Younger ministers, who have just left college"! Kind reader,

will you look upon the men whom they would ridicule, and would you know how, and by what action, the Virginia Annual Conference, numbering more than 250 members, in its one hundred and eleventh session, was about to men who offered the resolutions (including this writer-humblest of all), are the following: Paul Whitehead. D. D.; W. E. Judkin, D. D.; W. J. Young, D. D.; Captain Richard Irby; M. A. Cogbiil, Esq.; Rev. Joseph H. Amiss; J. Powell Garland, D. D.; A. Coke Smith, D. D.; Rev. L. S. Reed; Rev. James C. Reed; and Rev. Richard Ferguson, The resolution offered by Judge Kilby. which was adopted by the alm

vote of that large and venerable body, reads as follows: olved. That while the Conference would not oppose innocent amusements it condemns the excesses into which base-ball and foot-ball have run; and that our colleges and faculties thereof be urged to do all in their power to discourage and repress the same."-Dan

ville Register's report. which base-ball and foot-ball have run which are neither innocent nor manly but often vicious, demoralizing, brutal are herein condemned; and the Confer-ence, by its powerful voice, calls upon our colleges and faculties to do all in their power to discourage and repress these dreadful excesses, whose evils and dangers menace the morals, waste the time and money, and imperit the lives of very many of the noblest young men in our chief institutions of learning. Will our colleges and faculties hear and

5. Not the Methodist Conference only, but the enlightened public press raises a warning cry. The Danville raises a warning cry. The Daily Register of to-day says:

"We have never seen a game of so called foot-ball 'as she is played,' bu from the accounts we have read of various recent games, we regard it as a brutal, unscientific, unmanly game, compared with which he'se racing is religious, cock fighting is refined, and prize fighting is highly respectable brutal sport is growing.

The New York World says that football as now played is worse than the "bull fights" of Spain, while Dr. McBride. a worthy representative of the Christian pulpit, tells us "that while in theory, narmless, as played, foot-ball is heart-ess—that it puts our young collegeans on the incline, at whose bottom is heathenism. Wise men were butchered make a Roman holiday."
All this I painfully believe, and, "be-

cause I believe, therefore, have I spok-en." Not as against the "younger min-isters, just from the college," but for teaching of the meek and lowly Saviour of humanity, by whatsoever things are pure, just, and good, here I stand with the Bible, the Church, and the Conference, against worldly and wicked excesses.

ALEX, G. BROWN. On the cars, Dec. 1, 1893.

to 0. '-F shione | Kentucky Hanging LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 1. — George Armstrong (colored) was hanged at Taylorsville, Ky., this morning, for the murder of Kate Downs. The trap was sprung at 7:22, but the drop falled to break his neck, and required fourteen minutes to strangle. An immense crowd. utes to strangle. An immense crowd, including a number of women and children, were on hand to witness the execu-tion. The doomed man made a speech tion. The doomed man made a from the scaffold, inviting everybody meet him in heaven.

Another Bloodless Duel.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—A duel was fought to-day between M. Etennie, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, from Oran, and M. Millerand, Socialist Deputy representing Seine. M. Millerand was slightly wounded in the chest. The duel grew out of attacks made upon M. Etennie in La Petite Republicque by M. Millerand.

To Oppose Civil Marriage-

stance of two. In the election for members to raise the revenues that the government needs, we yield to a scheme or attempt of duties, but we insist that those duties shall be so distributed that all shall bear shall be so distributed that all shall bear tion, out of which the counting was done; and another set used for voting. It is

THIS IS WHAT THE BARON HARDEN-HICKEY PROPOSES TO DO.

He Plans to Colonize an Uninhabited Island Which Lies Seven Hundred Miles Off the South Atlantic Co.st.

The Baron James A. Harden-Hickey, the picturesque son-in-law of John H. Fiagler, Standard Oil millionaire, has a new scheme-one that will stir the imaginations of all men who have dreamed dreams; one that, if successful, will put him in the most enviable of all positions an independent sovereign (monarch of all he surveys), without the Crusoe curse of lack of human society.

He proposes to take an uninhabited island in the south Atlantic, to people it, to found a small but ideal kingdom and to make it not the least among the tions of the earth. The Baron Harden-Hickey has done a good many unusual and interesting things in the course of his life. He has embarked upon many novel enterprises. But this is by far the most unusual, the most attractive, the most difficult and the most profitable to his reputation, if it does not share the fate of others of his chivalric or Utopian

The baron has found the place for his kingdom and seems to be free to pursue his plans without fear of interference. Many men have tried to get kingdoms for themselves, and while some have succeeded most have falled. The Baron Harden-Hickey is going to avoid one of the chief a kingdom to which some one else already has a claim. He is going to begin with an unclaimed part of the earth's surface and founded and everything is in good working

One would think that in these days of great nations mad with land greed it would be impossible to find any bit of soil outside of regions arctic and antarctic But the Baron Harden-Hickey tation-an island in the tropics, with ex and of making some of them rich. This place is an uninhabited but often visited island called Trividad, situated in the salling, with a favorable wind-from the There is an island called Trinidad near

mouth of the Orinoco river-a good place, with the British flag over it wonder how far away it was from his little prison. But the Trinidad of Queer Victoria and the Trinidad of the Baron will light upon a mere speck with "Trini dad I." written against it. On a char you will find that it is in south latitud twenty degrees thirty minutes, west long twenty-nine degrees twenty-two You would look through a good man

the trouble to describe it tell that it i miles wide, and that it is probably of vo canic origin. It has been often seen, bu seldom visited. Nearly every ship tha seldom visited. Nearly every ship that goes around the Horn sights Trinidad to correct its chronometer. But only a distressed ship ever stops there, and not a few of these have stopped there only to break in pieces on its reefs. It is covered with a luxuriant tropical vegetation, but has very few trees. This has led to the supposition that there has been within a contern or so a violent convulsion of manuary or so a violent convulsion of manuary. ure, volcanic or cylonic.

A glance from the deck of a passing ves

would convince an experienced eye t Trinidad is one of those island ch have been heaved up suddenly from ries. Its consis are steen and rock and other traces of volcanic action. The winds and the waves brought life from the mainland, and new it is covered with green and filled with the sounds of tropi-nal birds. Like is a great breeding place for birds, and therefore rich in guano. There is no har-bor. Safe landing is possible only in rulet weather, with the wind blowing

from the northwest.

It was on one of the days it was thus accessible that the Baron Harden-Hickey discovered it. He had taken passage from Prance in the sailing vessel Astoria, bound westward around the Horn. She met nasty weather and was driven near Trinidae As she had been long delayed and neede fresh water, they walted for a calm day and put into the difficult harbor. Paror Harden-Hickey made some explorations enough to set the present project to work in his mind. He found on the highland which forms the centre of the island traces of two attempts that had been mad to colonize there. Both were over a cen tury ago, the first being English and the second a Portuguese penal settlement. Since the failure of the second settlement

Since the failure of the second settlement on one has tried to live on the Island and no nation has includede it in the list of its possessions. The baron found it almost in its natural state, with flocks of wild fowl and myriads of turtles, both having come there for breeding purposes. The Astoria went on her way, and the baron took up other affairs. It has been five years since he visited the island, but

came to him and was confirmed when he found no nation had any claim to the place. Now matters are in such a shape that with the coming of spring the baron hopes to set about the founding of his kingdom, and this time a year he expects to see it in full blast.
It is interesting to listen to his explana-It is interesting to listen to his explana-tion of his project, as did a reporter for The World. The baron is living with his father-in-law at 18 west Fifty-second street. He is tall and slender, with the manners and speech of a man of the world. He is a Frenchman and wears a small blond mustache and soutce. He looks

even younger than he is, and he was born in 1854. He has a clear, ruddy complexion an afreenble smile, and a handsome face He speaks English with so slight an ac cent that one would not discover it were he not looking for it. "I am a citizen of France," said he, "but

that has nothing to do with my estab-lishing myself in complete independence. There is no danger that France will claim

the island because I may settle it.

'There are few difficulties so far as getting the land is concerned. No nation wants Trinidad, and none has any claim to it. According to the principles of inter-national law, I can go there and by act ually settling establish my right to it. The next thing is to get other nations to recognize your independence. I have already got the approval of several nations I have not said anything to the United States authorities as yet."

"What form of government do you intend establishing? "Oh, all that is far in the future. I am not prepared to say. This enterprise can-not be completed in a day. It will take a great deal of time before it really comes to anything."

to anything."
"Any money?" suggested his caller.
"Not so much money. I don't expect to have lines of steamships going to all parts of the world. A stout sailing vessel will keep me in communication with the mainland, and the rest will come as

the enterprise grows.
"I don't know where my colonists will come from. Perhaps at first from Brazil, which is the nearest point of communication. The soil is fairly good. There will be some trade in lumber, because the island has any quantity of fallen trees, which were in 1888 and, no doubt, still are quite sound. They there are the grand. quite sound. Then there are the guano, the wild fowls, the fishing and the trade in turtles. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of turtles, and they are an excellent article of commerce."
"Will you spend the rest of your days
in Trinidad?"

"No, indeed. I could not endure it to cut myself off from the whole civilized world in that fashion. I shall live there a few years, and afterward I shall come and go. I shall start in the spring, if the war in Brazil is over. That has delayed me from starting this fall."

The baron's kingdom will be about sixty square miles in extent-not so bad, by sny means; not enough to justify the title of emperor, nor yet, perhaps, of kirg, but certainly enough to justify prince or grand duke, with H. R. H. before it. His royal highness the Grand Duke of Trinidad uld not rank with great white czar or the emperor of Germany. But he would be fully as lofty as the Prince of Monaco, or the Prince of Lippe or Lichtenstein, or any of those little kingdoms which have to ask permission of their neighbors when their soldiers wish to have target practice It is interesting to think what will come about should Mr. Flagier's son-in-law thus make himself one of the sovereigns of the earth. Will all nations recognize him? Will his father-in-law become one of his subjects? If his people should some day revolt and wish to establish a republic, will he, holding the titles to the land, order them off? And will they go or will they send him? There are absolutely no precedents in this case. Other men have stepped into kingdoms already manufactured. Baron Harden-Hickey will manufacture his own kingdom. Aside from his present enterprise, Baron

Harden-Hickey is a very interesting man. He comes of one of those Irish families that fled with the Stuarts to France and became Frenchmen. He is a poet, nove-list, fournalist, duelist, soldier, sailor. He has known poverty, and he knows what it means to enjoy great wealth. He has een everywhere and has done almost verything, and yet his appetite for adventure, for hardship, is unsatisfied. He was educated in the College of Jesuits at Namur, Beigium, and afterward at Leipsic, where he learned to fight duels. When Military school at St. Cyr. but left when his father died in 1875. He devoted himself to writing and to the study of sculpture. Beginning with 1876, he published many

In 1878 he started in Paris a royalist ipurnal—Le Triboulet—and for ten years, supporting the claims of Count de Chamord, he fought many duels and endured the continual harassing of the republican government. The Boulanger alliance of the Count de Paris disgusted him with could hope to do anything in France again. He abandoned his journalistic work, and took passage in the Astoria for a sailing voyage around the world. He visited China, Japan and India and in the last country became a Buddhist-not an esoteric Buddhist after the manner of the Blavatsky cult, but a believer in the teachings of Buddha as a wise and pure

nan, with no esoteric nonsense.

Three years ago, while in New York
ooking about with some idea of endeavorig to evangelize America into Buddhism, met and married Miss Anna Flagler and has only returned here to set on foot his Trinidad scheme. It may be that Bar-on Harden-Hickey's Buddhistic beliefs will

FASHIONABLELIVING INNEW OLK Society Men Say It Costs \$50,000 a Year to Maintain a Swell Estab Ishment.

"What does it cost to live in New York, to support such an establisment as a married man in society in this city must have?"

When a New York Sun reporter asked this question recently of several promi-nent New Yorkers whose means warrant differed widely but that in the de they were lacking, every one of them in what the majority of people would consider the most important items, no case was an account made of cost of food and clothing. These th that with the most of us are first to be co sidered in the expense account, make com-paratively so small a figure in the cost a New York establishment that none the questioned considered them at

It is an easy matter to induce almost tailed estimate of the cost of supporting an establishment; and the estimate will usually be based upon his own expenses. But it is not so easy to obtain permis sion to use the wealthy New Yorker's The first man to whom the que tion was put, for instance, made it a condition that his name should not be men tioned. It is seldom that he makes such oftener and with better results than any

other man in the world.
"A gentleman of fair family," said this prominent New Yorker, "to be in the social swim, if he owns his own house, can live handsomely on \$50,000 a yea and can spend double that amount with out any appreciable difference, latter case, he has more serve gives more receptions. year he can live just as comfortably it this city as he could live quietly in some interior village for \$5,000 a year. In the village he would doubtless enjoy better

"The servants are important. maid for each female member of the fam ily; two laundresses, at least two char ber-maids, a governess for the childre a coachman, a footman, tutors for lan-guages and music, and two stablemen. "The wine and cigar bill of course va ries according to circumstances.

is not used so much now as it was a short time ago, and fewer gentler smoke, still there must always be the best wines and cigars in the house. The church pew costs grom \$300 to \$500, and the opera box costs \$5,000 for the season.
There seems to be a little discrepancy here
between the cost of religion and music, but I am merely giving you facts without comment. The newspaper bill is unusu-ally large-in the newspaper bill I include of course, magazines of all periodical literature. Most men of affairs take all the principal newspapers of the city, even if they have time only to glance at the headings. They must know what is the headings. They must know what is going on. For my part, I read as many newspapers as an exchange editor, and consider it part of my daily business.

"For receptions, a prima donna costs from \$400 to \$1,000 a night. I say nothing about the stables, because a man may keep two horses or twenty or none with out affecting his social standing. \$40,000 year is a fair estimate for a proper es-tablishment. The expense need not go much higher, and cannot go much lower." The next wealthy New Yorker the question was put profested that his own experience could not be used as a example, for he lived in a very quie and moderate way-very moderate indeed, his expenses rarely exceeding \$25,000 a year. But I have plenty of friends who

"But I have pleaty of friends who live in better style," said he, "Any-where between \$50,000 and \$100,000 a year I consider a moderate expense for a wealthy family. For a moderate-sized house the rent may be estimated at \$2,500, and that is very low for New York There must be a man or woman servant for each of the children at \$30 to \$40 a month, a butler at from \$100 to \$200 a month, a chief cook at about \$140 a month. You see I am making the whole thing moderate. You can pay your chef \$8,000 a year like one of the Vanderbitts, if you choose. An under-cook at \$75 a month, two kitchen girls at about \$20 a month each, a governess, \$40; two cham-bermaids, \$30 each; coachman, about \$80 groom, \$40 to \$50; stable boy, \$20; two or more valets at \$30 each; a lady's maid for each woman or girl, at \$30 each; two women for the laundry, at \$25 each; two gardeners, if there are any grounds, one at \$60 and the other at \$30 a month; two door-boys at \$20 each, and a boy for blacking shoes.
"Then there will be from ten to twelve

horses, with their feed, and anywhere from two to twelve carriages to keep in order. On this scale, which is a moderate one for a wealthy family in New York, you cannot estimate less than \$75,000 a year, and \$100,000 is safer."

THE TIMES DAILY FASHION HINT.

Winter Preparations "Hoodcoed" the Old Fellow and He is Afraid to Appear.



Never was there a better opportunity to parade a handsome autumn gown than this season has furnished us. We have been preparing ourselves for cold weather with our heavy winter coats and our ample fur capes. But these preparations seem to have "hoodooed" the winter, and we have basked in the Indian summer sun so long that we are almost tempted believe that the dread frost king has gone to other climes. That were a great pity, though, after so much has been done to welcome him. In any case the American girl does not sit down and wait for him.
Wiln her faculty for turning everything

to her own advantage she seizes her op-portunity and makes her a gown which thall combine both summer and winter fabrics. Should the day be warm, she is of the gown is velvet.

This lace trimming is the "dark horse" which has unexpectedly carried off the race between fur and jet. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the lace has won the first "heat," for at this arly date it is difficult to predict what the final result will be. As the season ad vances lace will doubtlesss be relegated to its "sphere" of warmth and brilliancy which is found only indoors in bleak December.

As if in fear of this retirement it fairly

revels in its present freedom, flaunting itself on gay wool gowns from the skirt flounce to the shoulder, or trailing wantonly over gorgeous velvets. For such gowns the heavy lace displaces the liner, filmsier stuff, but that which is worn most of all is the real old lace-the older and the yellower the better, especially

The gown shown above is of black velvet A jet band encircles the waist. of lace gives a very wide effect to the shoulders, which is enhanced by the baitoon sleeves. A band of insertion is set in above the bertha and the neck is finished with a high collar. The hat is of black velvet trimmed at the side with a arge black bow and two white ostrich feathers reaching forward and backward.

DEGRADATION OF ATHLETICS.

Healthy Bodies Sometimes Envelop Sadly Disease Morals, We are so firmly convinced that the

reasonable pursuit of athletics-that is, a pursuit that makes only such demands upon the time and health of its votaries as they can afford to honestly give must work for good among all class that we are sorry to have to endorse the strictures which have lately been pub-lished upon the tendencies of certain modern athletes. The athlete in England has hitherto

enjoyed a high reputation for purity of motive in his struggles. Many of us-probably those who knew least to the the sensation of honorable distinction in a competition promoted, secondarily, perhaps, for the distribution of prizes or the gaining of challenge cups, but pri-marily for the maintenance by healthy

marry for the maintenance by deathy rivalry of a high physical standard.

But coincidently with the enormous increase in the popularity of foot-ball and of public athletic meetings, there has come to light the existence of a widespread tendency to make the pracand some of the methods pursued with that intent go far to show that the healthy body of the athlete may envelop a mind in a considerable condition of

This much is generally conceded; what remains to be found is a remedy. It is not exactly our province to suggest ex-pedients for the remedy of this state of affairs; but one thing seems to be certain, that the purification of the runonly come about by the co-operation of the gentleman and the player. In cricket the paid and the unpaid work together in harmony, and it seems to us that the same spirit ought prevail in other de-

partments of athletics.

Believing, as we do, that a certain amount of game playing is a serviceable factor in English education, it is a matter of no little concern to learn that two important branches of athletics have been seriously impeached; and it please us proportionately to hear that united effort on the part of some of the more distinguished athletic clubs is to be taken to remedy the evils .- London

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A purchase of eleven hundred and eighteen Money Books, Satchels, Card Cases, and Gentlemen's Bill-Books go on sale to-day.

There is good reason for calling your special attention to them. The prices won't permit them to be here long. Card Cases and Money Purses, hand,

made, real Russian calf, black or col-ored-costing \$1.75-for 60c the set. Card Cases, Russian leather-costing to Seal Combination Card Case and Pocket.

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Real Suede Side Satchels-costing Sec-Prest Calf Side Satchels-costing 75-

Real Alligator Combination Carl Care and Money Books-worth 12-for mc.
Combination Card Case and Money Book, sterling silver mounting—out. ing \$6.75—for \$1.50.

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Black and Colored Side Satchels, real calf, silvered frame, with leather gearing—costing \$1.6—for soc.

Besides many class.

Besides many others.

WRAPS TO-DAY

As they have not been this season, The great quantity shipped us vesterday and the prices with which they are ticketed make the department one of the great wonders.

We sold yesterday a Worth Collar Wrap, braided collar, waist, and sleeves, for \$14. To-day the same garment is \$9.50. So with twentyfive others, bought on the hasis of less than the garments cost to

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MEN'S UNDERWEAR

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Men's Underwear ever shown in Ric mond. You can count on their belt sterling qualities. Men's Health Underwear, lined with lamb's-wool-Shirts and Draw

ers-all sizes-\$1.25 each. Better grades of Health Underwear

in Shirts and Drawers, all lined with 1.75 each. Men's Full Regular-Made Shirts and

Drawers, in natural wool-1.50 each. Men's Full Regular-Made White

Scotch Wool Shirts and Drawers-1.50 each. Men's Full Regular-Made Extra Heavy White Scotch Wool Shirts and

2.00 each. Men's Extra Fine and Heavy Cash

mere Wool Shirts and Drawers, full regular-made-2,50 each

Dr. Warner's Celebrated Underwest for men in Camel's-Halr Shirts and

1.50 each. Men's Fine Quality, Medium-Weight Shirts and Drawers, in white and col-ored-

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